

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 712.]

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[Vol. XIII.]

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AN ADDRESS

Delivered by the Revd. JAMES MOORE, Principal of the Transylvania University, to the Students of the same, at the opening of the Summer Session, May 5th, 1800.

Published at the request of the STUDENTS.

Young Gentlemen,

YOU have returned to the University after a short vacation, in order to resume your studies—It is with pleasure that you meet with us, not doubting but your diligence and perseverance in the pursuit of learning will fully answer the expectations of your friends, and the wishes of your teachers.—To secure success, however, several conditions are necessary, which we shall briefly suggest to you, that you may prosecute your studies with as much pleasure and profit as possible.—The first, and not the least important of these is, an eager curiosity, or ardent desire of knowledge.

In youth, when the faculties are fresh and newly excited this is likely to be felt in the highest degree; and if it is kept up, and properly directed, the acquisition of knowledge becomes the gratification of a passion, and consequently proceeds easily and without painful sensations; but if this is wanting, or defective in vigour, the teacher labors in vain, and the pupil endures all the pain of pursuing knowledge, without pleasure and with little profit.—We rarely meet with a youth who does not possess original powers of mind, which if properly cultivated and employed, might comprehend the various branches of science, so perfective of the human character, & so ameliorating of the condition of man. And that young man's mind, must be very inactive, we should suppose, who feels no curiosity to explore those regions of science, which lie so clearly within his reach.

A strong conviction of the dignity and usefulness of learning in general, is likewise of great importance to youth. This you should endeavor habitually to preserve and cultivate—it is impossible that we should exert that diligence, and perseverance, which alone can ensure success, in acquiring what we consider as useless, or of little importance in life.—On this head the youth of our country labour under great disadvantages; and it depends on the active exertions of their own minds, to avoid the ill effects of popular errors.—The unaccountable prejudice which prevails in favor of a partial, in preference to a liberal education, is but too well known; & on this principle we can best account for the little progress that has hitherto been made in learning, in a country, in other respects, the most flourishing in the world.—Our youth are told by those who are professionally ignorant of the subject, that classical learning is of no use, that the time which they employ in studying the latin and greek languages, and reading the ancient classics, is sacrificed to the idol of custom, and will be of no service to them in after life.—This doctrine tho' contradicted by the almost universal suffrage of the learned, has unfortunately gained credit amongst too many of our youth, and their parents.—Hence what forms the first and fundamental part of a learned education in Europe, and the Atlantic States of America, has been despised, and of course neglected amongst us. And when the principle of the utility of any one branch of learning is once admitted, it is easily extended to every other branch, according to the whim of the parent, or the caprice of the student.—This is not an imaginary consequence of this principle, but is what we have often actually experienced in this institution.—If our students therefore wish to be learned, and to rank with those who graduate in the Eastern Colleges and Universities, they must cultivate a high sense of the dignity and utility of that course of learning which the wisdom of the learned, and the experience of so many ages have sanctioned.—And they must reject the absurdity of listening to the opinions of those, who are professionally ignorant of the subjects on which they would presume to decide.

A youth cannot be said to have conceived a just idea of the dignity of learning, who is capable of despising or wilfully neglecting any part of it. To conceive of it as only necessary to qualify us for certain particular professions, by which we

may make money, is certainly betraying great ignorance of its worth—suppose one were possessed of so ample a fortune as to render the exercise of any profession quite unnecessary, yet learning would be no less valuable to him as a man, a citizen or a member of society. Persons of fortune and distinction when destitute of learning and taste, are found frequently to disgrace themselves by gross sensuality, or childish ignorance.—Learning confers dignity on rank and fortune, and enables the possessors of them to enjoy them with propriety, elegance and advantage, both to themselves and the public.—Learning is perfective of human nature in general, independent of professional pursuits.—It introduces us to grand, worthy, and sublime objects—by making us acquainted with the works of nature, and that sublime harmony and order which reigns there, it leads our minds to the contemplation of Nature's God, inspires us with a love of order, justice and religion, discloses the true nature and relations of men and things, and prescribes a deportment suitable to these—and thus it serves to improve and adorn every rank and condition of life.—It dignifies wealth, and is more than wealth to the poor. It directs the magistrate, inspires the legislator with public spirit, and unfolds to all men the value of liberty, and the necessity of justice, benevolence, order and good government. You ought therefore to be firmly persuaded that your application to learning is highly honorable and useful to you, to whatever rank of life you are destined, and whatever professions you may be called to exercise.—If the enlargement of your faculties, and sources of pure and permanent enjoyment, and that elevation of mind which will preserve you from vicious and low pursuits, and qualify you for adorning any station in life, are objects worthy of your esteem and admiration, you ought to cultivate an habitual sense of the importance of the pursuits in which you are now engaged, this will inspire you with a diligence and perseverance answerable to the importance of the object.

Be particularly careful with respect to your manners and general deportment—let it appear from the whole of your conduct, that you have a just sense of the dignity of your character as students in the Transylvania University—Discover this by an abhorrence of vice, and of every thing low and mean—by being patient of discipline, of labour, and application to the duties prescribed by your teachers; by being dutiful to your parents, obedient and respectful to those who are charged with your education, and full of benevolence, and polite to one another, and to all, with whom you are conversant.—To the character of a student there is always attached elevation of sentiment, and dignity of manners. The eye of the public is upon you—much more is looked for from you than from others of your age. Expectations are formed truly honorable to yourselves, and important to the interests of this institution: never forget that this is your situation: beware of disappointing those expectations, and of ruining a reputation, which you should ever hold sacred.

It will also be of importance to you that you put confidence in your professors—you should be well persuaded that they are capable of instructing you in those branches to which they have been appointed by the trustees, and that they have your progress in learning, and your interest in every respect sincerely at heart. This will enable you to proceed with alacrity, and save you from the hesitation and anxiety of perplexing doubts. We do not however recommend to you implicit faith in the doctrines which we shall deliver, any farther than they shall be found conformable to reason, experience and the nature of things.—To this tell we shall always appeal; and we invite you to propound your doubts and difficulties on any subject, to which we may call your attention. Professing ourselves to be sincere enquirers after truth, as well as engaged in the communication of it to you, we recommend to you the same sincere and impartial inquiry; and we promise to render you every assistance in our power.—Be not afraid to hesitate with respect to old opinions, provided you see sufficient reason for so doing—we shall ourselves be obliged in some of the higher departments of science to differ from men of very celebrated names—but

in so doing we shall always offer such reasons as we deem entirely sufficient—you must judge for yourselves how far a perception of truth, and a sincere attachment to it seems to govern us, in those opinions.—Be honest and diligent in your enquiries—never be satisfied with superficial views of abstract subjects, nor blindly rely on the word of your teacher—we require not your assent to any doctrine without the conviction of your own minds.—The 'ipse dixit,' of a preceptor governed the opinions of the world, and retarded the progress of science for many centuries—we disclaim any such authority, and invite you to the most careful and candid examination of every subject which can admit of diversity of opinion. If you are sincere enquirers after truth, you will follow it wherever it leads you, and you will with equal caution embrace new opinions & discard old ones. Listen always to the voice of reason; and beware of letting passion, prejudice, or the impetuous sneer of folly usurp her throne.—The solemnity of truth rejects with scorn the opinions which have no better foundation.—Be therefore honest to yourselves and just to the cause of science.—Suspect the man who would have you embrace a new opinion without offering satisfactory reasons for it; or who would induce you to discard an old one by the buffoonery of ridicule.—This has often been employed by the pert coxcomb, and sometimes by the pretended philosopher, on ignorant young men with great success; but you will always despise such impertinence, whether you meet with it in books, or in conversation, and deem it an insult offered to your understanding.

Your time is precious, let none of it be wasted on trifles, or in unnecessary amusements.—The time allowed you for exercise by our laws will be sufficient for all the useful purposes of relaxation, and we shall not expect to see you at any other time disengaged from your studies, unless necessarily called off. Meet with us always at the appointed hour, acquire a habit of punctuality, and let us see that you are willing to join your own efforts with ours for advancing your education and promoting your happiness. With respect to your opportunities in this institution it becomes us to speak with modesty—you will judge of the abilities and faithfulness of your teachers, when your advancement in science shall have rendered you better acquainted with them and more competent to estimate their merits. You have access to a library which furnishes you with many valuable books, so that if you have any hours of leisure from your public lessons, they may be very well employed in reading history and improving your taste. Our philosophical apparatus, tho' far from being complete, is such as will enable your professors to make such experiments as will illustrate most branches of natural philosophy.—And there is no doubt, from the many proofs, which the trustees have already given of their sincere and disinterested attachment to the cause, that they will as soon as they have it in their power, furnish the necessary additions—always remember however that without your own efforts, and diligent application to your studies, the best teachers, and the best libraries can be of no service to you.—All that your professors can do is to give you the best instructions, and to let you the best examples, the rest depends on yourselves alone: if you are not learned, virtuous and happy it will be your own fault: it will be because you would not attend to our instructions, nor be governed by our advice and example. But if you are not wanting to yourselves—if you have a just sense of the dignity and importance of learning, and will pursue it with the ardor which it deserves—and if your manners and general deportment be governed by the sacred dictates of virtue and religion, we will venture to say that you will never regret your having been here, nor have reason to be ashamed to acknowledge the Transylvania University as your ALMA MATER. In full confidence that our instructions will be seconded by your own best efforts we enter with cheerfulness on the business of the ensuing session—and have no doubt that at the close of it, your examination will show that you have not been idle, nor your teachers unfaithful to their trust.

Now we recommend you to the blessing of God, which can make you wise unto eternal salvation.

FROM THE KENTUCKY HERALD.

To James H. Stewart, Editor of the KENTUCKY HERALD.

Dear Sir,

In the treaty of Friendship, Limits and Navigation, between the United States and his Catholic Majesty, and 22d article of that treaty, there is a provision highly important to the state of Kentucky, and the Western country in general. This article embraces two provisions, to wit; 1st, that the citizens of the United States shall have a port of deposit in New-Orleans for their merchandise and effects, until the 25th of October, 1798.—2dly, If his Catholic Majesty should think proper to discontinue New-Orleans as the port of deposit, he would grant a place on the bank of the Mississippi equivalent thereto. I thought it questionable whether New-Orleans was now the port of deposit or not; I therefore wrote to the President on the subject, and I herein send you a copy of my letter to him, and his answer through the Secretary of State to me; both of which I request you and the printers in Kentucky to publish for the information of those who may intend to trade to New-Orleans.

You also have herein enclosed a copy of my letter to the Spanish minister at this place on the same subject, and his answer to me. I should be obliged to you to publish them all, and as it is a matter of general concern to our country, I wish you to request the printers to publish them.

I am &c.

THO. T. DAVIS.

House of Representatives,
March 31, 1800.

Sir,

The provisions contained in the 22d article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation between the United States and the King of Spain, so far as relates to citizens of the United States depositing their merchandise and effects in the port of New-Orleans, expired on the 25th day of October, 1798.

The interest of the Western country is so immediately concerned in the revival of this part of the article; or a compliance with the subsequent part (whereby the king of Spain agrees, "that in case of his not continuing New-Orleans a place of deposit for the reception of the merchandise of the citizens of the United States, that he will assign them another part of the bank of the river Mississippi for a port of deposit) that I deem it my duty to ask of you, whether New-Orleans is still the port of deposit, or is another place assigned by his Catholic Majesty for that purpose.

I am respectfully your obedient servant.

THOMAS T. DAVIS.

To John Adams, President of the United States.

Department of State, March 31, 1800.

Sir,

In answer to your letter of this date to the President, I am directed to express to you his opinion, that by the 22d article of the treaty with Spain to which you refer, his Catholic Majesty is bound to continue New-Orleans as the place of deposit for the merchandise and effects of the citizens of the United States, until he gives notice to the contrary. It has in fact been so continued one year and five months beyond the three years mentioned in the article. It is moreover considered a just contrivance of the engagement of his Catholic Majesty, that whenever he shall give such notice, the "equivalent establishment" must be assigned, and the new position, to be "equivalent," must either contain the requisite buildings for the reception of merchandise and storekeepers, or New-Orleans must be continued the place of deposit a reasonable time, during which such buildings may be erected. No notice of discontinuance, or the assignment of a new position, has been given.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Thomas T. Davis, Esq. member of Congress from the State of Kentucky.

House of Representatives,
March 31, 1800.

Sir,

The interest of the people in the West

tern parts of the United States of America, are so immediately concerned in the provisions contained in the 22d article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between the United States and his Catholic Majesty, that I beg leave to call your attention to the article; and ask you whether the port of New-Orleans is still considered by his Catholic Majesty as the port of deposit for the merchandise and effects of the citizens of the United States, or in any other place affigned them?

I am respectfully your obedient servant.

THO. T. DAVIS.

Chevalier de Yrujo, minister plenipotentiary from the kingdom of Spain to the United States.

The Chevalier D'Yrujo has the honor of presenting his compliments to Mr. Davis, and in answer to his note informs him he has received no advice of any change having taken place respecting the place of deposit on the Mississippi. Wednesday morning.

European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, February 11.

Union with Ireland.

The Parliament of Ireland have decided in favor of this measure 158 to 119—absent 21 members only. The presence of the military alone prevented the Dublin populace from committing excesses.

The north of Ireland is in such a state that a military effort is thought necessary to the safe travelling of persons of eminence.

February 12.

Queen's county in Ireland has petitioned against an Union, and 12 persons, burgesses of Belfast, have petitioned in favor of an Union. The county of Tipperary has petitioned against an Union.

In many parts of England, in consequence of the high price of provisions, mobs have assembled, seized such as they could find or obtain by force, and sold them in the market at the old prices.

Ireland.

DUBLIN January 30.

The corporation of Dublin has unanimously resolved to petition Parliament against an Union. The people of Dublin are to meet tomorrow to adopt the same measures. Limerick and Downpatrick, have also petitioned against the Union.

February 8.

In consequence of violence offered to the members of Parliament who are in favor of the Union, a troop of horse has been stationed in the Circus by the Parliament house, and a party of cavalry has also been stationed in Sackville-street. The Anti-Union members it is thought will make this matter the subject of a motion.

No theatre was ever more crowded than the House of Commons last night. The House rose about one o'clock this day. The avenues were filled by the populace. Mr. Martins coach was broken to pieces by them and he narrowly escaped. Other Union members were assailed. A military body was called forth, and Major Swan discharged a pistol among the people, but was afterwards obliged to flee.

Varney Darby, Esq. and major Rogers are ordered to the bar of the Commons to answer for an interference with the military force to prevent the people of Bir from holding a meeting to consider of the Union.

The inhabitants of the county of Longford have petitioned the Irish Parliament against the Union.

Germany.

STRASBURGH, February 14.

It was hoped that there would not be another campaign. But we have learnt that the Emperor has rejected the very moderate proposals of peace which were offered to him by Buonaparte, and that he is resolved to continue the war.

American Intelligence.

New-York.

NEW-YORK, April 21.

The fleet Tom Silvers, just arrived from Newport, brings a paper containing the arrival of the Ship Orlando, from St. Sebastian, bound to this port.

This paper says: "Buonaparte had ordered all the officers of the Republic to

wear mourning for the death of General Washington.

Our Envoys had arrived at Bayonne, and great preparations were making for their early and safe passage to Paris.

The Orlando failed the 19th February.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

Circuit Court of the United States.

On Saturday last Thomas Cooper, who was indicted for a Libel against the President of the United States, was tried in this Court and found guilty.

The indictment was founded on a publication signed by Mr. Cooper, which appeared in Hand-bills, printed in Northumberland County, in this State. The libellous passages mentioned, were, in effect,

1st. That the President did not possess sufficient capacity to fulfil the duties of his office.

2d. That he had created a permanent Navy.

3d. That a Standing Army had been created under his immediate auspices; and,

4th. That he had interfered in the Judiciary of the United States, and caused Jonathan Robbins to be delivered over, for execution, to an unrelenting Military Tribunal.

Mr. Rawle opened the case by animadverting on the above selected passages, and called Mr. Buyers a Justice of the Peace of the county, to prove Mr. Cooper the Author; who said, that Mr. C. had called at his house with the paper said that was his name, (pointing to it in the paper) and that he was the Author of the piece.

The indictment having been founded on the law commonly called the Sedition Act, nothing now remained but for Mr. Cooper to give the Truth in evidence. Having failed in his attempt to procure official documents of the President's Answers to the numerous Addresses from the Citizens of the United States, Mr. Cooper proceeded to read, from a book containing them, certain passages in substantiation of the Truth of the charges alleged against him; but this was declared by the Court, not to be legal evidence, Mr. C. however read numerous passages, and continued his defence until exhausted and unable to proceed. The indulgence of the court was here manifested by Judge Chase, who declared he would patiently wait until he was able to refute his defence.

Witnesses were next called by Mr. Cooper to prove his character, good opinion of the President, &c. by which he wished to show, it was not his design to bring him into contempt; but the Court would not allow them to be examined; as his private opinion could not be admitted in mitigation of the offences with which he was charged.

Having failed in every attempt to procure evidence on which to ground a defence, Mr. C. concluded, and Mr. Rawle addressed the Jury in reply. Judge Chase then summed up the evidence; and the Jury in a few minutes returned their verdict, GUILTY.

We understand that the Court have appointed next Wednesday to hear any point Mr. Cooper may have to offer in extenuation; after which the Court will pass judgement.

April 25.

Thomas Cooper, was called up before the Circuit Court yesterday morning, to receive their sentence—which was, that he be imprisoned for the term of six months, pay a fine of four hundred dollars, and stand committed till paid. Alas, that he give security, himself in 1000 dollars, and two sureties in 500 each, for his good behaviour for 12 months.

A London paper of February 28 says, "Mr. Gore, one of the American commissioners for settling the mercantile debts, yesterday sat off with important dispatches for America, which we hope will facilitate a final adjustment of this important business." Mr. Cabot, we learn, is to accompany Mr. Gore. They may be daily expected.

The trial of Fries came on yesterday morning. After jury was impanelled, Mr. Rawle opened the prosecution, and the court proceeded to the examination of witnesses, which was not finished when the court adjourned.

We drop the preface to mention the arrival of the Little Tom Butler from Cadiz, which left the 12th March. A letter from Bordeaux, received at Cadiz, dated the 21st of February, mentions that the American Envoys had left Bordeaux that day on their route to Paris.

No other verbal news by this arrival.

On Wednesday morning last, at 6 A. M. the United States fleet of war Portsmouth, captain B. Neal, failed from New-York, for the French republic, with dispatches from Government to our commissioners at Paris.

Mr. Murray, one of the American Envoys to treat with France, was in Paris about the 20th of February.

The Senate of the United States have concurred in a resolution proposed by the House of Representatives, for the adjournment of Congress on the second Monday of May next.

LANCASTER, April 23.

A Resolution has passed both-houses of Congress, authorizing the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, to close the present Session, by adjourning their respective houses on the 2d Monday in May next.

Lexington, May 15.

ELECTION RETURNS, For Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Representatives—received since our last.

GOVERNOR.

Counties.	Garrett.	Greenup.	Todd.	Logan.
Fayette,	413	643	395	45
Bourbon,	804	296	5	18
Mercer,	250	433	259	14
Franklin,	233	296	83	20
Jeffamine,	96	315	68	64
Boone,	37	69	10	1
Scott,	400	384	95	78
Shelby,	153	115	10	412
Garrard,	112	200	174	339
Madison,	105	145	375	464
Woodford,	155	269	204	22
Mason,	811	105	38	100
Montgomery,	235	595		
Clarke,	93	444		
Lincoln,	20	76		
Jefferson,	459	272		
Gallatin,	29	69		
Henry,	139	132		
Pendleton,	57	83		
Henderson,	5	111	9	33
Washington,	236	477	51	
Harrison,	143	57	15	199
Bracken,	137	87		
	5242	5663	2	2515

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Counties.	Johnson.	Bullitt.	Ewing.	Clay.
Fayette,	731	381	106	71
Bourbon,	279	62	741	24
Mercer,	359	543	33	2
Franklin,	68	100	445	3
Jeffamine,	386	66	64	5
Boone,	107	10		
Scott,	667	85	259	2
Shelby,	75	554	64	15
Garrard,	213	337	127	138
Madison,	50	255	47	795
Henderson,	20	146		
Harrison,	26	445	366	
Henry,	72	445	33	2
Gallatin,	52	8	48	1
Jefferson,	27	766	3	
Lincoln,	34	594	109	
	3140	4346	1453	1058

SENATORS & REPRESENTATIVES.

GARRARD & JESSAMINE.
Senator—Joseph Crockett
GARRARD.
Representatives—John Boyle Thomas Kennedy.
JESSAMINE.
Representative—John Scott.
WOODFORD.
Senator—Robt. Alexander.
Representatives—Lewis Young Wm. Vawter.
FRANKLIN.
Senator—Bennet Pemberton.
Representative—Otho Beatty.
CLARKE.
Senator—Richd. Hickman.
Representatives—Robt. Clarke jun. Achilles Eubank.
JEFFERSON.
Senator—Abm. Hite.
Representatives—Gabl. Johnson Ab. Field.
MERCER.
Senator—Wm. McDowell.
Representatives—Gab. Slaughter J. H. Davells John Adair.

BOURBON.

Senator—John Boyce.
Representatives—A. Montjoy Wm. Garrard, David Purviance, Robt. Wilmore.

MADISON.

Senator—Robt. Caldwell.
Representatives—Rich. Calloway, Jas. Anderson, Saml. South.
HARRISON.
Senator—Saml. Cook.
Representatives—W. E. Bolwell, Jas. Caldwell.

SHELBY.

Senator—Jos. Winlock.
Representatives—John Allen, B. W. Ballard.

GALLATIN & HENRY.

Representative—James Bartlett.
BRACKEN.
Representative—Patterforn.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I will attend with witnesses at the mouth of Falls creek, at the long falls of Green River, in Ohio county, on the 18th day of July next, to establish the claim in an entry of five hundred acres of land, entered in the name of John Baker, as there are commissioners appointed for to perpetuate testimony.

Charles Travis.

14th May, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a handsome and well watered tract of land, in the state of Kentucky—one that would suit for water works would be preferred—the greater part of the land to be of the first quality. As he is a stranger in the country, any one that wants to sell on reasonable terms, by applying to Gen. William Rufel, Capt. John C. Richardson, or Capt. Daniel Weigler, may get just as on what kind of a place would suit him, and if the price can be agreed upon, there is no doubt but the payment will be made to suit. No one need apply without an indisputable title.

May 12th, 1800.

Thos. Helm.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from doctor Ridgely's lot, in Lexington, about the first of last month, two mares—the one a dark brown, approaching nearly to black, about four feet eleven inches high—lost (as well as I recollect) a star in her forehead—her off hind foot white as far as the fetlock, and ringed below the near hind foot—near hind foot black. If any other brand, forgot—he was newly shod all round, when the mare was away. The other a handsome black mare, fully fifteen hands high—no natural mark that I recollect—branded slightly on the near hind foot—I do not recollect to have observed any other—he was shod all round, also. Expect that these mares will have made towards Hinkfield, in Bourbon county. Whoever delivers them to me shall have the above reward, or five dollars for either of them, or half that price for securing them in such manner that I get them again.

12th May, 1800.

Peyton Short.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, some time in March last, a dark iron gray MARE COLT, one year old, has no natural marks, nor branded, heavy mane and tail, native of Kentucky, a little cat-hand and has a custom of sucking her under lip after being fed. Whoever delivers said colt to me, in Lexington, shall have the above reward.

Lexington, May 8th, 1800.

L. McCullough.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to sell six or seven likely young NEGRO BOYS and MEN. For terms apply to him at his farm, four miles from Lexington, on Strode's road.

12th May, 1800.

Thos. Hart jun.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern, that we, or one of us, will attend on the second Thursday in June, at Gilbert's meadow, on Thomas's mill-dam, near the fourth fork of Elkhorn, with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette county, in order to take the depositions of such witnesses as shall attend, and perpetuate their testimony, to establish the special calls of a military survey, made for David Bell, on the head of Shannon's run, a fourth branch of South Elkhorn, including part of said creek; and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law—to meet at 11 o'clock in the fore noon.

John Bell, James Bell.

May 14th, 1800.

STOP THE RUN-AWAY, FRANK.

WHO left me in the town of Frankfort on Saturday night the 10th inst.—he is a low well made fellow, of a yellow complexion, has a scar on one of his cheeks occasioned by a run-hill; also he has a large wart on one of his shoulders—He took with him two or three blankets, and several articles of clothing which I do not well recollect, only a new felt of country linen, an out-fall of coarse drab. Whoever will apprehend and confine him in any jail in this state, so that I get him, shall receive TEN DOLLARS.

Frankfort, May 12, 1800.

Edmund Thomas.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Little North Elkhorn, Fayette county, a black horse, two years old past, some white hairs in his forehead, a white spot on his upper lip, both hind feet white, his tail frayed off, about fourteen & a half hands high, has a 7/8 bell on, appraised to 151.

31st January, 1800.

Thomas Reppert.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Shelby county, on Flat creek, a bay horse, branded on the nigh shoulder thus O, has some small faded spots, had all round, has a bell on with a double buckle, fourteen hands high, appraised to 161.

March 23d.

Bazellia Brown.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to engage immediately, a COUPLE of WAGGONS, for two weeks, to hale bark—Enquire at his Tan-Yard, on Cross street, Lexington.

George Hietel.

May 15th. 1830.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
and BARRETT DISTRICT, to wit.
John Blund's heirs and devisees, complainants,
against
Edward S. Thomas, defendt.
In Chancery.

THE defendant Gerrard Briscoe com-
having entered his appearance agreeable to
law & the rules of this court & it appearing to the
satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant
of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complain-
ants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said de-
fendant do appear here on the 31st day of the next Ju-
ly term. And the complainants' bill, that a copy of
this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky
newspapers for two months for publicity, and pub-
lished at the door of Cox's creek meeting house on
some Sunday immediately after divine service, and a
copy set up at the door of the courthouse of Nelson
county.

A Copy. Telle.
Ben Grayson, c. c.

CHEAP GOODS.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER,
Have just received from Philadelphia,
A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,
consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries,
Glass, China and Queens-ware,
Bar Iron, Steel, &c. &c.
Which, for CASH to HAND, they offer for sale on
the most reasonable terms.
Lexington, December 23th, 1799.

**Territory of the United States, north-
west of the river Ohio.**
WAYNE COUNTY, II.

WHEREAS a writ of foreign attachment hath is-
sued from the court of common pleas, for
aid county of Wayne, returnable at March
1800, against the lands and tenements, goods, chat-
tels and effects, rights and credits of John Swift
of the state of New York, at the suit of Israel. Rutland,
of Detroit, in said county of Wayne, diversiforth, for
seven hundred dollars.—Notice is hereby given to the
said John Swift, that unless he appears and gives
special bail to the action, judgment will be entered a-
gainst him by default, and the property attached dis-
posed of as the law directs.

Peter Audroon, Prothonotary.
E. Brust, att'y. for the plaintiff.

ALEXANDER PARKER,
HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and open-
ed at his late residence, on the corner of the
court-house, A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware,
Queens, China and Glass Ware,
Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for
CASH.
Lexington, April 16, 1830.

N. B. In the above assortment, there are the best
of Sherry, Port, and Teneriff Wines, the best of Liqueur
Juice, Spirits and French Brandy, likewise Bouling
Corks and all other articles. Hilling Hoes, and
cut Nails assorted, sickles, English & Dutch scythes,
Red Wood, Paints and Brushes, steel Tins in boxes,
Sheet Copper, and Tub-nail Irons.

LANDS TO SELL

At a Reasonable Price, viz.

1836 2 3 acres, in Montgomery county, bound-
ed on the south by Red river, on the north by Beaver
creek, and a branch of the tract includes the
whole Indian creek and its branches which afford
many fairs for mills, it is well timbered and watered
with a great number of never failing springs be-
sides Indian creek, its soil is very fertile fit for cul-
tivation tho' broken, it is intermixed with fine bot-
toms, with a little trouble and a small expense val-
uable profits out of cultivation may be gotten from
part of the tract. The title is in dispute.

1106 1 3 acres, on the north side of the North
fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the
mouth, running up the river with the meanders there-
of 1200 poles when needed to a straight line, the
soil pretty level and rich. The title indisputable.

2367 1 2 acres, on the waters of the North fork of
Red-Calle river, Madison county.

320 acres, in Garrard county on White Oak
opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to
Danville crosses the tract N. E. & S. W. about 2 3
of a mile, it is of a very early entry.

418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumber-
land river joining the town of Clarksville well wa-
tered and timbered.

46 town lots and out lots in the said town of
Clarksville.

6000 acres, of land in several small grants referred
by the state of Virginia, and confirmed by two acts
of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Kukkidi-
as, near the town of the same name, territory N.
W. of the Ohio.

220 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W.
of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and opposite 18
miles thence which lies about 25 miles above Louis-
ville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settle-
ment in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandise, Lotts &
Houses in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken
in part; a good plantation between Lexington and
Moultrie, will command a profitable bargain for
the purchaser of a considerable quantity of said
lands. For further information apply to

P. D. Robert,
High street Lexington.

My dear wife being out of her proper reason, I
herely forewarn any person or persons to have
dealings with her, for I will not interfere, nor
settle any other contracts, and if any person or per-
sons have my property without my leave I will make
an example of them according to law.

John Jackson.
Clarke county, April 24th, 1830.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Fayette
county, near the mouth of Fates creek, a for-
ward horse, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, branded
on the near buttock B, the near hind foot white, a
small white streak in his face, hind before appointed
to 40 dollars.

Larence Flournoy.
November 15th, 1799.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS I purchased John Boggs's right of a
pre-emption of 1000 acres of land, lying on the
east branch of Buffalo river, adjoining John Vin-
cent's pre-emption, on the north side, beginning 200 poles
west of said Boggs's improvement, made in the year
1776, and running at the cardinal points to include
his improvement, in the centre of his survey, and be-
lieving desirous to perpetuate testimony concerning the
several calls in the same, have obtained an order
from the county court of Bourbon, appointing com-
missioners under the act of assembly, entitled "an act
to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other pur-
poses," said commissioners will meet on the 18th day
of May next, at the house of Philip Lockwood at the
improvement, and to continue from day to day until
the business shall be done, then and there to do such
other things as they may think necessary and the law
requires.

James Mattson.
April 25th, 1800.

I HAVE just arrived from Philadelphia
with a very large and general assort-
ment of

MERCHANDIZE,

In addition to those remaining on hand.
From the terms on which, those GOODS
were laid in, they can be sold on as low,
(if not on lower terms) than any ever im-
ported into this state.

For sale also, a general assortment of
LAW, HISTORY, DIVINITY,
AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

WRITING PAPER of the best quality,
with WAFERS, QUILLS, SLATES
and SLATE PENCILS.

An elegant
COACHEE
WITH PLATED HARNESS, also for sale.
WILLIAM LEAVY.
Lexington, Dec. 27, 1799.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber are
once more requested to discharge their
respective accounts. Those who
neglect to comply with this notice pre-
vious to the 20th of next month, are in-
formed that suits will be commenced a-
gainst them without discrimination.

Robert Barr.
March 12, 1800.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

LONDON, March 3.
One of our cutters on the Yarmouth-
fron on Monday last looked into the Elbe,
but could not approach the coast, the na-
vigation being wholly interrupted by the
ice.

We have received the Paris papers to
the 25th ultimo inclusive. The accounts
they bring of the destination of the Rus-
sian army are very contradictory; the
Vienna Court Gazette of the 8th days,
however, that nothing positive was then
known of the destination of these auxilia-
ries which seems to prove that the late
report of the Russians marching again to
the Rhine was unfounded.

The emperor of Germany has at last
acknowledged the rights of the king of
Sardinia. Letters from Genoa men-
tion, not only the admission of his officers
to the civil government of Piedmont, but
the troops of that State now occupy Tor-
tona, Alessandria, and the other fortresses.

The Confals were installed in their
new residence at the Thuilleries, on the
19th, with great pomp. On the 21st
Buonaparte received all the foreign am-
bassadors and afterwards entertained them
at dinner.

The chief Consul continues to make it
the great object of his policy to concili-
ate men of all opinions, and to banish all
distinctions of party. Almost all the vic-
tims of the 18th Fructidor, who were re-
called have been restored to the full right
of citizens. Even Camille Jordan, who
was generally considered as a royalist, is
permitted to return to France and is to be
placed under the superintendence of
the police at Grenoble.

The French papers affect to doubt the
truth of the report that the elector of Ba-
varia was to hire out troops to this coun-
try; but ministers doubtless are better
acquainted with his intentions.

There is no material intelligence from
either of the theatres of war, except that
the army of the Archduke Charles has
been set in motion, and is on its march
towards the Rhine. The campaign in
that quarter may be shortly expected to
commence. The only article from Italy
worthy of notice is that the Austrians
have begun to withdraw themselves from
the Genoese territory, in consequence of
the scarcity of provisions in that quarter.

DUBLIN, February 15.
"Violent" resolutions are all the fashi-
on. It was yesterday resolved, at a pub-
lic meeting, to associate against the use
of British manufactures: and some passi-
onate manufacturers declared they would
give up business and discharge their work-

men: so that we are like to go naked the
ensuing summer: but all this appears to
me the last effort of impotent rage.

NEW-YORK, April 12.

INTERESTING!

This morning arrived here in 8 weeks
from Cadiz, the ship *Relieve*. The next
day after the *Relieve*, she was boarded by
an English lugger, and treated politely—
a day or two after was ran along side of
by two French privateers; but as the
Relieve was not armed, they suffered her
to pass.

By this vessel we are informed, that fe-
veral American vessels have been cleared
at Cadiz, from the circumstance of their
not being armed when taken.

April 24.
Mr. Gore & Mr. Cabot, American com-
missioners for settling mercantile debts,
arrived here yesterday in the *Packet*, from
London—We are informed they bring
out important dispatches for government,
and they proceed with them this morning
to Philadelphia. It is expected that a
satisfactory adjustment of this inter-
esting business will speedily take place.

Mr. Sack of London, and Mr. Life, jun-
ior of Philadelphia, also came passenger in the
packet.

BOSTON, April 14.

Under the Hamburg date of the 4th of
Feb. we find the following articles: "The
intelligence is at length confirmed that
the Russian troops have, in conse-
quence of the differences existing between
Austria and Russia, received orders to re-
turn home. This event has caused consi-
derable anxiety throughout Germany, and
England is the only power that will be in
a state, after the re-establishment of the
usual communication, to effect once more
a change in the determination of the em-
peror Paul—Russia and England are on
such terms of reciprocal Friendship, that
every thing may be boded from the inter-
ference of the latter.

"By the comments on this article, in
the London papers, the fact appears sub-
stantiated, that the emperor Paul wishes
to be coaxed by Great Britain, before he
will again cordially take his brother of
Austria by the hand. This circumstance,
however, has not abated the commanding
tone, which the British ministry have al-
lumed."

Mr. Pitt has given notice he shall re-
quire a loan of 21,000,000, sterling.

A report was current in Liverpool at
the time of the falling of the John Adams
that the American envoys to France,
had arrived at Paris; had been cordially
received; and that in consequence, or-
ders had been issued for the release of all
Americans confined in France. This Li-
verpool report is entirely groundless.
Our envoys were at Burgos in Spain, on
the 10th of February; which is 770 miles
from Paris. Having stated this geogra-
phical fact, we need give no other reason
for contradicting the article. We have
no doubt, as a preparatory measure, the
French consul has let our prisoners at li-
berty.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.

A letter from Bourdeaux, dated Dec.
26, says, "the privateers from hence
have strict orders not to touch an Ame-
rican."

April 25.
[OFFICIAL.]

A letter from the American Consul at
Cadiz, dated the 5th of March, 1830, to
the Secretary of State, announces a Pro-
clamation of the King of Spain, declaring
the port of Gibraltar in a state of block-
ade. The followings a translation of
the Proclamation, as printed and publi-
shed at Cadiz on the 26th of February last.

BLOCKADE OF GIBRALTAR.

His Catholic Majesty, desirous of lessening
as far as possible the injuries result-
ing to the nation by the shameful trade
carried on by many of his subjects with
the garrison of Gibraltar, by means of
neutral vessels, and availing himself
of the right of making reprisals on the
enemies of his crown, who have declared
the ports of Cadiz and St. Zucar in a
state of blockade.—His Majesty is there-
fore pleased to order, that from this day
the garrison of Gibraltar shall be con-
sidered as blockaded, and that in con-
sequence thereof, all neutral vessels bound
to that port shall be considered as lawful
prizes.

Published for the information and go-
vernment of this city and neighborhood.
Cadiz, 28th of Feb. 1830.

RICHMOND, April 29.
This days Examiner exhibits a state-
ment of the elections in several counties
in this commonwealth, which took place
on Wednesday last. It appears that ma-
ny important changes have occurred, and

as far as our intelligence extends, they
have been in every instance in favor of
the republican interest. There is every
reason to believe the majority of the next
session of the general assembly will be
much larger than the last.

The editor will not forego the satisfac-
tion of congratulating his countrymen,
and the friends of constitutional law, li-
berty, economy and peace, throughout
the Union, on an event so auspicious to
the virtuous and honorable cause in
which they are engaged. The hour of
success approaches. The triumph of re-
publicanism is at hand. The powers de-
legated by the federal constitution, will
be refrained within the limits prescribed
by the constitution itself. The prels will
regain its violated rights, the army will
melt away, the "stupendous system" of
the common law will vanish like the
"baleful fabric of a vision and leave not
a wreck behind." senatorial tyranny will
be refrained, grand committees will be
humbled in the "dust and ashes," and
under the guidance of a wife and patri-
otic administration, we shall soon be a
free, a happy, and an united people.

This language is not the result of en-
thusiasm. It is dictated by a sincere
conviction, that the election of Mr. Jeffer-
son to the office of chief magistrate, an event
which seems every day more probable,
will effectually remove the internal
evils, of which we now complain, and
check the progress of those false and
dangerous principles, under the influence
of which so much alarm has been exci-
ted, and so much mischief has been ac-
tually committed.

There can be no doubt that a great and
momentous revolution is at this instant
taking place in the sentiments of the
people of the United States. The minds
of men are now almost constantly employed
in contemplating the great principles of
government and national policy, and it
begins to be generally believed, that debts
which every year grow larger, taxes
which every year become heavier, em-
bassies to countries with which we have
no concern, numerous armies which have
no enemies to fight, and large bodies of
officers who have no men to command,
are evils which do not necessarily result
from political institutions. In the state
of Virginia these subjects are well under-
stood, and the public opinion seems to be
irrevocably formed. The legislature tra-
dition, infatuated and abused, have pursued
their course with unshaken firmness, pa-
tience and moderation, and by refusing
the arguments, have disappointed the ma-
lice of their enemies, and greatly increas-
ed the number of their friends. The edi-
tor takes pleasure in repeating, that the
calm and dignified language of the Re-
port, has rendered the most essential ser-
vice to the republican cause. It has not
been answered: it can never be answer-
ed. Its influence is gradually extending
to every part of the Union, and every
day furnishes an accession of strength and
numbers to that party, of which the Au-
thor is one of the most illustrious mem-
bers.

(C I C U L A R.)

The Philadelphia Medical society, desirous
of encircling the flock of useful me-
dical knowledge, have determined to offer
a Medal of the value of fifty dollars, for
the best dissertation in answer to the fol-
lowing questions: "What are the effects of
the following medicines upon the human
body, especially upon the pulse, viz.—
Hyocyanus niger (black Henbane) Datura
Stramonium (Thorn Apple), Conium
Maculatum (Henbane), Camphor, Amber,
Musk, Digitalis Purpurea (Fox-glove),
Scilla, Maritima (Squill) Rhododendron,
Maximum (an indigenous American plant
called Mountain Laurel), and the principal
preparations of Lead."

Dissertations on this subject competing
for the prize and written either in English,
French or Latin languages, must be for-
warded (post paid) to the Secretary of
the Philadelphia medical society on or
before the first Saturday in February 1831.
To each of the dissertations a motto must
be prefixed and the same motto must be
put on the back of the sealed letter, con-
taining the name of the author. All the
dissertations excepting that to which the
prize shall be adjudged, will be returned
to any place that may be directed, with
the letters which accompanied them un-
opened. Thus the names of the unsuccess-
ful candidates will be known to those
only to whom they may themselves com-
municate them.

Philadelphia March 1, 1830.
* * * Printers in the United States are re-
quested to publish the above advertisement
two or three times.

WINCHESTERS, DIALOGUES ON
UNIVERSAL RESTORATION,
For sale at this Office, Price 3s.

